



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOTES ON FLORIDA FUNGI.--No. 5.

BY W. W. CALKINS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

In previous papers, I mentioned some of the most prominent species of fungi,—or such as would naturally claim the attention of a tyro in this study. In this, I will consider a few forms that are not found without considerable trouble, much hard work, and frequently an abundance of bruises and scratches, to say nothing of the danger incurred from arousing a snake from its lair. I have often gone over a piece of woods and secured, as I supposed, everything of value, but repeated trials on the same ground have convinced me of my error and surprised me by the results obtained. In Florida there are some species found only in certain favorable localities and in certain woods. *Polyporus Salleanus*, B., a most beautiful species, and not common, occurs on dead hickory limbs lying on the ground and more sparingly on *Magnolia glauca*. *Lenzites corrugata*, is found on old limbs in moist places. *Hydnnum laeticola*, B. & C., is very rare here, but fine, and can only be found by searching on low grounds very closely, and then weeks may pass without finding it. *Hydnnum fragillissimum*, B. & C., is equally rare and only a few specimens have rewarded my efforts. Both of these species affect the under side of rotten limbs in dark forest shades. *Kneiffia Setigera*, Fr., in the same situations, is also not common.

PHOSPHORESCENT FUNGI.

Some time last fall (1885), Prof. Thos. G. Gentry, of Philadelphia, Pa. called my attention to the fact that *Panus stypticus*, Fr., is phosphorescent. Prof. G. had collected some specimens of this species and laid them with other fungi on a shelf to dry. On examining the specimens the same evening, it was found that the gills of the Panus were distinctly phosphorescent, a fact which I have been able to verify by my own observation of specimens, soon after collected at Newfield. By careful examination, the luminosity was found to proceed from the gills and not from the stipe, nor from the upper surface of the pileus, nor, finally, as was at first suspected, from any fragment of rotten wood attached to the specimen. This phosphorescence was not observed in all specimens brought in for examination, and seemed to depend on some peculiar condition of the air, having been noticed only in specimens gathered in damp weather or just before a storm.

In his "Introduction to Cryptogamic Botany," p. 265, Berkeley observes that "this luminosity has been noted in various parts of the world; and where the species has been fully developed it has been generally some species of *Agaricus* that has yielded the phenomena. *Agaricus*